

The St. Andrews Standard.

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Evans sumendum est optimum.—Cicero.

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SAINT ANDREWS, N. B., WEDNESDAY, JUNE 9, 1858.

[Vol. 25

TWO WEEKS LATER FROM CALIFORNIA.

The steaming *Moses Taylor* arrived at New York last Saturday, with California dates to the 7th May, and \$1,576,000 in specie. She had 700 passengers.

The Golden Gate left San Francisco on the 6th, but the same afternoon broke her shaft and returned. The steamer *Sonora* took her place, and sailed on the afternoon of the 6th.

The People's ticket was elected in Sacramento by a large majority over Buchanan men.

Colonel Fremont was welcomed at Marietta by bonfires, cannon, &c.

The Stage from Nevada for Sacramento, with \$21,600 in dust, for Wells, Fargo & Co., had been robbed.

Now gold diggings in the vicinity of Walker's River, caused much talk.

It was rumored that the Indian tribes in Plumas Co. had banded together to make war upon the whites.

A guano island containing over a million tons is said to have been discovered on the track between the Sandwich and Ladrone Islands. Specimens have been received at San Francisco.

Advises from Guatemala state that the cholera was spreading with great violence in various parts of the Republic.

GOLD DISCOVERIES IN THE BRITISH POSSESSIONS.—Advises from Fraser's river confirm the recent accounts of the extraordinary richness of the gold mines, and there was a tremendous rush from all parts of the British possessions towards the gold regions.

The mines extend over a great expanse of the country, and reach across the line into American territory. A steamer loaded with diggers had also sailed from San Francisco.

The *Olympia*, Washington territory steamer, of April 23, says in a postscript that the steamer *Sea Bird* has just arrived from Bellingham Bay. The news from the gold region north is most encouraging.

Gold is represented to exist at intervals from Fort Hope as far north as 55° has yet been prospected. Fraser's river is represented as still navigable for good substantial craft. In its first edition the Pioneer had said that it would be quite unsafe for parties to attempt to ascend the river in canoes or small boats.

We have dates from Port Townsend to the 27th ult. A great excitement prevailed about the Fraser river mines, but there is great difficulty in getting to them. There are three or four hundred men in Port Townsend who have no money and cannot get away, and cannot get any work to do.

One thousand men had left San Francisco for these mines, and California will be half deserted, if the reports are confirmed.

FROM UTAH.

Accounts received by the way of San Francisco state:—

Brigham Young has issued a circular to all his followers, commanding them not to fight, nor even to oppose the army of Gen. Johnston, and that as the army advances they retire from the Northern to southern counties. He commands his people to avoid all contact with the soldiers, as it is not good for them to meet. With their wives, their little ones, and their herds, they are to vacate the country of Salt Lake, including the city, which is to be given up to the use of the soldiers, who are there ordered to erect a military post.

NEW BRUNSWICK AND CANADA RAILWAY AND COMPANY.—The new Brunswick and Canada Railway will open the Railway for traffic from St. Andrews to the Howard Settlement, twenty miles from Woodstock, early the ensuing Autumn. The energy displayed by the Company in pushing forward their works is worthy of all praise. The charges for freight are to be moderate, which must be a great boon to that section of the Province, and must naturally create a great traffic along the line and with the upper portion of this Province.

In a short time Saint Andrews must become the depot for trade of the head waters of New Brunswick and the adjoining State of Maine. Our neighbors across the border now look upon this line as a "fixed fact" and justly estimate its importance in a commercial point of view. Through the able management of Julius Thompson, Esq., the Company are about realizing a rich reward for their outlay, and it is another proof of what can be performed by energy and unity of purpose. Henceforth the people of St. Andrews may date a new era in their history, and the period cannot be far distant when the Southern and North-Western sections of this Province will team with a busy and intelligent population. Success to enterprise.—Church Witness.

THE MAKOLOLO AND THE LOOKING GLASS.

The Makololo (says Dr. Livingstone) are remarkably fond of their cattle, and spend much time in ornamenting and adorning them. Some are branded all over with a hot knife, so as to cause a permanent discoloration of the hair, in lines like the bands on the hide of a zebra. Pieces of skin two or three inches long and broad, are detached and allowed to heal in a dependant position around the head—a strange style of ornament; indeed it is difficult to conceive in what their notion of beauty consists. The women have somewhat the same ideas with ourselves of what constitutes comeliness. They came frequently asking for the looking-glass; and the remarks they made while I was engaged in reading, and apparently not attending to them—on first seeing themselves therein, were amusingly ridiculous. Is that me? What a big mouth I have! My ears are as big as pumpkin-leaves. I have no chin at all. Or I would have been pretty, but am spoiled by these high cheek bones. See how my head shoots up in the middle! Laughing, vociferously all the time at their own jokes. They readily perceive any defect in each other, and give nicknames accordingly. One man came along to have a quiet gaze at his own features once, when he thought I was asleep; after twisting his mouth about in various directions, he remarked to himself, People say I am ugly, and how very ugly I am indeed!

THE PARSON BIRD.

The most common and certainly the most facetious individual of the ornithology, is the Tui (Parson bird). Larger than the blackbird and more elegant in shape, his plumage is lustrous black, irradiated with green hues and pencilled with silver grey and he displays a white throat tuft for his clerical bands. Parson though he be, the Tui is no sullen anchorite, mortifying the flesh. He is a bird of the convivial order, fond of honey, and pecking at all the fruits his rich living affords. Joyous and cheerful, he is perpetual fun in motion. He can sing, but seldom will, and preserves his voice for mocking others. Darting from some low shrub to the topmost twig of the tallest tree, he commences roaring forth such a variety of strange noises with such changes of voice and volume of tone, as to claim the instant attention of the forest. Should another Tui chance to be near, he at once fits down for a pham fight throws a somerset or two, and then darts into his bush, only to come forth the next minute with exhibition number two. Caught and caged, he is still the merry ventriloquist, mocks cocks and cats, attempts the baby, and has been known to frighten a nervous little dog off the premises. To add to his merits, he possesses such fine eating in the season of proemoporo berries that an adroit man may quit turtle and dare the seas to eat a tin stew.

THE COUSINS AT BUSACO.

This anticipation of a retreat was well founded. Almeida fell, the army retired, and Charles Napier, clinging to the Light Division, was engaged in all the skirmishes until the English General, halting on the Busaco mountain, offered battle. There riding in the train of Wellington, at the point where Regnier's corps assailed the position, he remained on horseback when the fire was so terrible that all the staff and volunteers, with exception of his cousin, the present Admiral Napier, had dismounted. He, seeing him the only mounted man in a red coat, when all the others were in blue, urged him to alight; at least to put on his cloak, or he would be marked. His answer was, No! This is the uniform of my regiment, and in it I will show, or fall this day. Scarcely had the words been uttered when he fell! A bullet had entered on the right of his nose, and lodged in the left jaw near the ear, shattering the bone to pieces. He was being sinking from the loss of blood, took off his hat and waved it mattering for he was unable to speak out, I could not die a better moment. Such was Admiral Napier's account of the event, and he added, that holding him during the extraction of the ball, that painful operation was treated as lightly as the drawing of a tooth might be. Apparently dying he was now conveyed to the convent of Busaco, some miles off; his wound was dressed, and he found his way to Coimbra, a day's march, by next morning.

The Image of his Father.

On the birth of the seventh son all the women came rushing to see the infant and congratulate the happy parent upon the happy event. Our friend anticipated the visit and instead of having the child prepared for it, made the servant bring in a little lap dog and

dressed it up in swaddling clothes and covering up its face he laid it in the place the real child should have occupied.

The ladies were introduced into the apartment and gently approaching the bed, the coverings were turned down, and a portion of the face of the little pretended newcomer was exposed.

"Bless my soul!" said one of the ladies, "what a remarkable child!"

"So very interesting!" said another. "And so good natured!" observed a third as she commenced toying with it.

"And how very like his father!" remarked the fourth.

They were all struck with the observation and exclaimed:—

"The very image of his father!"

The flattered parent rushed out of the room convulsed with laughter, leaving the women to discover their mistake.

A MODEL LOVE-LETTER.

The following extraordinary document was found in the right boot of a young gentleman who committed suicide on the thirty-third day of last month, by drinking strong boarding-house coffee. He was desperately in love with the object of his affections, and liked her pretty well. One day, however, she winked at another man, and drove her lover to the piteous of insanity necessary to the perpetration of puns and suicide, both of which he most emphatically did.

This letter is supposed to have been written previous to his demise. It will serve as a model for all who wish to produce a profound sensation in the minds of cruel lady-lovers.

MR. ADRIED, ETC. ANGELIC, ETC., IDOLIZED, AND SO ON.

Queen of my soul! It is no use talking! I'm a goner!—comparatively; positively and superlatively gone. Rammed through the gizzard by the double-barrelled shaft of Cupid. Your seraphic image is stamped upon the lines of my soul with the never-to-be-washed-out, and never-to-be-indigoed indelibility of spiritual and amatory fixeness.

Gone by the great Korassus of Phlegathon! Neither salt, rum, nor theurgy can save me. I've struggled against my fate hard and long, but as vainly as the tadpole against the doomed curtailment of his end, and his entry into the realm of frogdom and French degeneration.

As sure as I yield handsomely, as the cow said to the milkmaid, The milk of my human kindness runs over, the spigot turned by your fair hands. I am, when near you but as ice cream to a flame,—wax to a store pipe. I melt under your influence like unsalted butter. I feel that without you there is no use in being. You are the pole-star of my emotions, the loadstone of my affections.

Why did I meet you, oh, Lizzie! Wherefore? Did fate wish to mock me? It is but a dream, a late supper, pate-de-foies-gras-nightmare.—What arts and alchemy have you employed, thus to enchain my soul? What yare, and unguents and cataplasms? The spell upon me is more than human,—it is Websterian,—intense,—and I can bare it but little longer. Unless it has some legitimate vent, some safety-valve escapement, the expanding steam of my affections will be too much for my physical boilers, and I will eventually burst or prolapse, sink to an untimely grave, and have writ upon my sarcophagus:—

HIC JACUIT DENNIS: DIED OF A CHRONIC ATTACK OF LIZZIE.

You will be the author of my final "Sentimental Journey," to that "thingumbob from whence no what's-his-name returns." Think of it well and in pity give me some little hope of a return, evince a modicum of the Christian charity for which your sex is proverbial, and give me at least the widow's mite of love. Just as wee bit, now do.—Don't be the cruel Elizabeth of olden time. That austere virgin who beheaded her lovers. Don't come this Essex over me, pray don't!

When last we met, how little did I think that I should tumble to-day, boots and breeches, from the comfortable fat of indifference, into the hot, sizzling, infernal fire of worship.

Well, so mote it be, Salah, amen. Remember the pain I endure, the intense and torturing anguish I suffer. Skinned eels are nothing to it, their pang is momentary, and only skin deep, mine is eternal as the stars, and profound as spiritual philosophy.

They suffer pain to make others happy, I make no one happy in my sufferings, and send no one love. Poor, feeble, weak, human words cannot express my emotions. Lexicons are inadequate,—logic and rhetoric more milk-and-water,—so this letter bears no more resemblance to my true feelings than do corianders to the rings of Saturn.

I worship thy form, enshelled by the finest

architect of all, a mould of ecstasy. Thine eyes, but lesser planets, two windows of a noble house, with the soul peering through them. Thy lips—ye gods! I give in there, they are too much for my poor heart, and thine alabaster rose-tipped hands,—larn my buttons, but don't they make me, think of muffins? And as for the little preciousness footies tooties, I only wish I could lie down and let you dance a jig on my breast to the tune of my beating heart.

Ever thine, POOR DENNIS. —Golden Prize.

WHAT WILL HE DO WITH IT. FOR RICH MEN.

What will he do with it? It is a question we frequently find ourselves asking about men who devoting their best energies, and life itself to the acquisition of wealth. We see one, already successful in business, who has long since acquired what is called by reasonable people a competence, still bent on the accumulation of money, with as much intensity as if his was a daily fight with gaunt poverty. Once he was poor, then his circumstances became comfortable, then he grew rich, then richer, and now with a zeal undiminished by gratification, but with an appetite all the keener from long indulgence, and with an energy which is unimpaired by bodily infirmities, he still devotes himself to the increase of his property. What will he do with it? His mental faculties are not quite so vigorous as formerly, but there has been no failure in his talent for acquisition—age is stealing upon him, but it only adds to the experience which enables him to increase his gains and to give security to his investments. Once he was more liberal than now, but as his ability augments his disposition to part with his money diminishes. What was once cast into the channels of benevolence, is now planted in stocks, and secured in real estate. His transfers from his charity to his account, have given additional sums to his previously ample fortune, and now he is richer than ever. What will he do with it? He might endow a poor church or a theological school; he might assist promising and hopeful young men to emerge from obscurity and poverty, and aid them in becoming ornaments to the church and to state. But he does not. He might assist the deserving poor; he might contribute to the support of movements whose object it is to educate and elevate the humbler classes in society—but he does not. The money saved upon his benevolence adds a little more to his abounding wealth. What will he do with it? Perhaps he is childless, but if he is not, he cannot be hoarding it all for his children, for he admits that it is not desirable to make children rich—either on account of their spiritual or temporal well-being.

Perhaps his children are already as rich as he thinks is good for them, and if they are not, he fears that they may not make a good use of what is given or bequeathed to them. He knows that if what he has so toiled to accumulate falls into their hands, they will most probably devote it to objects of which he disapproves; if they are irreligious, to indulgences which he abhors, and if they are religious, to the building up of denominations to which he never did or would contribute a farthing. It would be too ridiculous, were he so to dispose of his money that thousands would be spent in ways which do not now receive his pennies. No it is not his purpose to bequeath his all to another—when he knows not whether that other is to be a "fool or a wise man."

What then will he do with it? He never tells. Nobody knows, perhaps he has decided. He is not doing good with his money now, but he may have determined how it shall go, when he is done with it—and determined too in a way that satisfies his own conscience. One thing is certain, though so silent now, there is one to whom he must give an account of his stewardship. There is One who will at the proper time demand, "What did you do with it?"

A Perfect Brick.

In modern parlance, a man who is quite up to the mark, "point device," is styled a "perfect brick." How did the phrase originate? According to "Notes and Queries," a duel which took place in Scotland, a person who was charged with him to the ground two bricks, which he placed so as to mark the distance between the combatants. Several shots having taken place without effect, the parties became reconciled, and returned to Glasgow together. One of the seconds being asked how his principal had behaved, answered—"Like a regular brick"—meaning that he had been as immovable as that which was at his feet at the time when the shots were exchanged. Hence the origin of the phrase, and the meaning of its application.

SCRAPS.

An old rough clergyman once took for his text that passage of the Psalms, "I said in my haste all men are liars." Looking apparently as if he saw the Psalmist standing immediately before him, he said: "You said in your haste, David, did ye? Well, if you had been here, you might have said it after mature reflection." "It is impossible," said one politician to another, "to sap where your party ends, and the opposition party begins." "Well, sir," replied the other, "If you were riding a jackass, it would be impossible to say where the man ended and the ass began."

NORTHERN LIGHTHOUSES.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

North Unst Lighthouse, SHETLAND.

EXHIBITION OF PERMANENT LIGHT, WITH CHANGE OF CHARACTER.

With reference to the Notice to Mariners issued in September 1853, of the Exhibition of a temporary Light on the Muckle Flugga Rock, at the north end of the Island of Unst forming the North-Western extremity of the Shetland Isles, in which it was stated that the light would be known to mariners as a fixed light of the natural colour, the Commissioners of Northern Lighthouses HEREBY GIVE NOTICE, that the permanent Lighthouse Buildings have been completed, and that from and after the evening of 1st January 1858, and every night thereafter, the light will be ALTERED, and exhibited in terms of the following Specification prepared by Messrs. D and T. Stevenson, Engineers to the Commissioners:—

The North Unst is a Dioptric Light of the 1st order, and will be known by the following characteristics:—The light is elevated about 230 feet above the sea, and in clear weather the white light will be seen at the distance of about 21 nautical miles, allowing ten feet for the height of the eye, and at lesser distances according to the state of the atmosphere. On and after the evening of the 1st January 1858, it will show a Fixed White Light all around the horizon, exceptive from the bearing as observed by compass from the site of the lighthouse of about SSE. ½ E., Southerly, to the bearing of about SSE. ¼ E., within which are the light will be Fixed Red. South-Eastward of the Skaw, the Red Light will be masked by the high land of Unst. Vessels, in rounding the Skaw should keep out of the Red Light by keeping the White Light open.

The Tower is painted white, and measures from the surface of the rock to the top of the Lantern, 64 feet.

Mariners are remind that the small rock called the "Out Stack," which is the most northern rock of the Shetland Isles, bears from the Lighthouse about E. by N. ½ N. by compass, and is distant about half a nautical mile.

The tolls as formerly advertised, will continue to be payable for the light, in terms of Table of Tolls, in all respects as formerly, with the authorised abatement:

By Order of the Board,
(Signed) ALEX. CUNNINGHAM, Secy.

NORTHERN LIGHTHOUSE OFFICE, Edinburgh, 14th Nov. 1857.

VANITY.—Let a beauty in an opera box but raise her glass to her eyes, and instantly you will see fifty brainless young fellows in the pit all planting their glass upon her, every one of them imagining, in the supremacy of his conceit, that he is the favored object of her lengthened inspection.—Blather!

SOUND.—One Simpson has sent the editor of the Louisville Journal a goose egg, eleven inches long, and nine and a half inches in circumference. Whereupon Prentice concludes that "Simpson is sound on the goose."

A Mr. Pea has been indicted for whipping his wife and children. No doubt he thinks it a very hard case that a man can't be allowed to thrash his own Peas.

A coquette may be compared to tinder, which catches "sparks," but does not always succeed in lighting a "match."

IMPORTANT TO SCHOOLMASTERS.—To be sold, a thrashing machine, in good working order; has birch, cane, and strap barrels.—Warranted to thrash a school of fifty boys in twenty minutes, distinguishing their offences into literary, moral, and impertinent. Only parted with because the owner has flogged all his school away. Apply at the College of Preceptors.

With what musical instrument would you catch a fish?—Castnet.

A child cutting its teeth & the edge off the knife.

European Intelligence.

One Week Later. ARRIVAL OF THE AMERICA.

The steamer America, which sailed from Liverpool, at 3 p. m. on the 22d May, arrived at Halifax at 5 o'clock on Wednesday morning.

The America brought four of the telegraphic staff of the Atlantic Telegraph Company, en route for Newfoundland, to have everything ready at Trinity Bay for landing the cables.

GREAT BRITAIN.

In the House of Lords on the 20th Earl Derby stated that the Government had that morning received important despatches from India, containing among other matters, a communication from Sir James Outram as to the severity of the proclamation, and Lord Canning's reasons for issuing it.

For the Oaks stakes there was a dead heat between Governor and Gildemire, and in the deciding heat Governor won. A report of the soundings taken in the Red Sea, with the view to test its adaptability to a submarine telegraph, is published, and the conclusion is, that there is no better place for laying a cable than the Red Sea.

The new screw steamer Nova Scotia of the Quebec line, had arrived at Liverpool. She sails for Quebec on her first trip on June 2d.

Strong gales of wind had prevailed, and on the north-west coast of Ireland a great many fishing boats had been captured, and it is feared nearly fifty lives were lost.

The English Funds had shown more buoyancy and closed steadily at the quotations.

The London Times of Saturday reports the funds buoyant on the previous day. Loans on the Stock were in considerable demand and higher rates were freely paid, but an abundant supply of money having been attracted, rates receded to the previous figure.

Arrangements have been concluded by the Brazilian Minister in London with Messrs. Rothschild for a Brazilian 4 1/2 per cent. loan of \$1,500,000, the precise condition of which will be communicated to the Stock Exchange on Monday.

In the House of Commons, the vote of censure was taken up, and after numerous and repeated calls upon Mr. Cardwell, by liberal members, to withdraw his resolution, that gentleman, with the concurrence of Lord Palmerston and John Russell, and the authority of the House generally, consented, and the resolution and amendments were formally withdrawn, thus virtually giving Ministers a triumph.

D'Israeli, in giving his consent to the withdrawal, said the resolution was avowedly brought forward as a censure upon the conduct of the Government. If he consented to its withdrawal, it must be clearly understood that he did so not because the Government shrank from the consequences that would follow if it were adopted. Whatever the result might be, they looked forward to it without apprehension; and even now they were ready to encounter the consequences of a division. So far as the debate concerned, he thought he might say that no Ministry on their trial could look back on the discussion with greater satisfaction.

The opposition to the motion had been maintained not by the Administration, for they had wisely and properly withdrawn as much as possible from the debate, but by members not connected with the Government in politics, and by men inferior to none in intellectual character and authority. He consented to the withdrawal of the motion, not for the sake of the Government, but for the sake of India, and the best interest of the Empire.

In doing so, he appealed to the language of all their despatches to show that the Government had given Lord Canning a most cordial and complete support, and he would mention since Lord Ellenborough's despatch had been sent out, the Government had communicated, with Canning, informing him that he might rely upon their confidence and support. (Cheers.) The House adjourned to the 28th.

The correspondence between Sir James Outram and the Governor General of India, which throws new light upon the proclamation of Lord Canning, and mainly led to the withdrawal of Cardwell's motion, is published, and shows that Sir Jas. Outram earnestly and strongly protested against Canning's confiscation policy, but without effect.

The contract between the Atlantic Telegraph Company and the English Government was sealed by the Lords of Commissioners of the Treasury and the Directors of the Company on the 20th. It is for a period of twenty-five years from the time the cable shall have been successfully laid down. The Telegraph had all assembled at Plymouth, and would sail on an experimental trip in a few days. It consists of the U. S. Frigate Niagara, and the British steamers Agamemnon, Valorous, Gorgon, and Porcupine.

The London Times in its city article refers to the importance of the Treaty between the U. States and Nicaragua, and the efforts making in the States to obtain exclusive control of the transit route. Allusion is made to the obstacles which the Clayton Bulwer treaty presents to annexation, and the consequent attempt to have it abrogated. The Times argues that the treaty is permanent, and there is no power of abrogation on either side, and concludes by saying that as certain parties in the United States may resort to unscrupulous means to secure their ends, the whole affair is one that palpably requires all the sagacity, forbearance, and firmness of experienced statesmen, merits which in instances are lacking in the present British Cabinet.

The Clipper ship Red Jacket had reached Liverpool in sixty-seven days from Melbourne, with 16,000 ounces of gold, and 23,000 sovereigns. Reports of fire on board her had been current, but they had not been confirmed, and the ship was discharging with expedition. A few days before reaching port, fire was discovered among some wool and rags, but the portion of the fire was got out and subdued. The Red Jacket sustained damage in the channel, by a collision with an American ship, name unknown.

The great Derby race at Epsom was won by Sir Joseph Hawley's "Brandspank," Lord Derby's "Telephote" coming in second. Twenty-three horses ran, and the total value of the stakes was about five thousand six hundred pounds. Sir Joseph Hawley is reported to have won four thousand pounds. Mr. Ten Broeck's horse ran for the first time of Epsom course, but came in last.

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The London Post's Paris correspondent says the King of Naples lately applied to the Emperor of Russia for a passport. He said he was fearful of France, and could no longer be sure that the British Government would continue its policy of conciliation.

A cabinet courier reached Naples on the 14th, from St. Petersburg. Letters from Central Italy and some parts of Lombardy state that various governments are making preparations against an apprehended Mazzinian rising. Incendiary proclamations are circulated through the country, and it is said Mazzini himself appeared at several points to encourage his partisans.

A letter from Vienna states that deliberations relative to the affairs of Italy, which have been brought to a close, and that the Arch Duke Ferdinand Maximilian has obtained an extension of personal power by which he will be enabled to act without having to refer to the Emperor. Naples correspondence of the 14th announces the appointment of every point of the coast susceptible of defensive work: all regiments are to be filled up to the full complement, and two new regiments of cavalry raised.

It is reported that conspiracies have been discovered in different towns of Aragon, Valencia, and Catalonia; some noted political agitators have been arrested in the provinces of Jaen, and arms and revolutionary proclamations seized in their possession.

A Posenfort telegram says the Hanoverian resolutions which are favorable to carrying matters with a high hand against Denmark, have been adopted by the German Diet.

It was considered not unlikely that the success of the Montenegrins at Gradowa would induce the Christians in the Herzegovina and Bosnia to rise en masse against the Turks. The Turks are said to have had two thousand men killed in the affair with the Montenegrins at Gradowa.

A loan of sixty millions piastres is said to have been contracted for at Constantinople by sundry Greek merchants; interest seven per cent.

The Bombay Mail of April 24th, had reached England; the main features of the news were anticipated by telegraph. The hot weather had set in in all its intensity, but the greater part of the British forces would, if necessary, be kept in the field.

The advance into Rohilcund had commenced. Interesting details are given of the capture of Jhansi and Kotah; the resistance at the former was severe and the British sustained considerable losses, but the operation is pronounced one of the most brilliant of the campaign. Sir Archibald Wilson, conqueror of Delhi, had arrived in London.

Flour unchanged; Wheat 2d lower; Corn easier; Provisions quiet; Sugar slightly declining. Consols 97. Cotton 1 lower. Timber—Yellow Pine 16d to 20d; Red 12d to 14d; Spruce 14d to 15d; Birch 15d to 18d. Deals 27 to 27 1/2.

Visiting, Invitation, and other Cards struck off at short notice.

The Standard.

ST. ANDREWS, JUNE 9, 1858.

Is our columns to day, we have given summary of the news by the steamship America.

Revolutionary Movement at New Orleans.

From the following telegraph despatches, it will be seen that a small rebellion took place in New Orleans, on the 3rd inst., which has resulted in the Municipal authorities resigning their power into the hands of a self-appointed Vigilance Committee. The cause assigned for the rising, is, that the authorities were either unable or unwilling to check the disorder, outrage, and frequent assassinations which take place in the city. The following is the despatch: A revolution broke out here last night. The Vigilance Committee, in large numbers, took possession of the Arsenal in Jackson Square.

The occasion of the rising is the numberless disorders, outrages, and assassinations of the past few years. Several arrests have been made, and it is reported that opposition will be made to the Committee, in which case a severe battle is certain. Volunteers are still crowding up.

LATEST.—June 4.—The Vigilance Committee triumphant.—The Mayor has resigned the municipal authority into their hands. The City is quiet, and the crowd has withdrawn from Canal street.

The favorite Steamer Admiral continues to make her trips with the usual regularity. She is commanded by Capt. McLaren, who has so far given satisfaction; the new Clerk, Mr. Livermore, is fast becoming a great favorite and popular with all classes; his gentlemanly bearing, and kind disposition combined with his tact and talent for business, are called into requisition, in the arduous and difficult duties of his office, which he fills with credit to himself, profit to his employers, and to the satisfaction of those brought into contact with him.

On Tuesday evening, a fire broke out in Mrs. Hawkin's house in Water street, but it was soon got under without doing much damage. In reply to our contemporary of the Carlisle-Sentinel, we admit that our hope of Woodstock becoming "the grand central stopping place between St. Andrews and Quebec via the Railroad" is now small. We have heard it stated that it is almost impracticable to bring the Line direct into the Town, as the grade is so steep, that it would require a stationary engine; and as the Company, (the parties most interested,) have chosen the route which they believe will be not only the most direct, but cheapest, and make the best returns, we have no inclination to interfere in the matter. The English capitalists who have expended such large amounts of money in opening up the country, by constructing the New Brunswick & Canada Railway—having fulfilled the requirements of the Law, will choose the route most advantageous to them; and the officers in charge of the work, have plenty to do, and are competent to decide what will be for the benefit of the company, without the representation of interested persons in localities through which the Line passes. The work is progressing, and the people should be satisfied, as from experience they must be aware that wherever Railroads have been made, they have had the effect of largely increasing the value of real estate, and affording an easy and rapid mode of travel and transit. These advantages and facilities, our Carlisle friends will possess, without their expending one shilling.

On the 1st instant, that portion of the European and North American Railroad between St. John and Kennebecasis, was formally opened for traffic. A large number of persons were present, and availed themselves of a free ride to the Nine Mile House and back. The Engine ran the distance, ten miles in fifteen minutes. No accidents occurred.

We are informed that a large number of persons will visit St. Andrews, about the latter part of July, provided they can be accommodated with suitable apartments. Coming from large cities they cannot expect a St. Nicholas, Levee, or a Donnegani—but they can be comfortably located. Persons having accommodations for private families will please inform us at an early day in order that we can furnish the information required.

It is stated in the "Portland State of Maine" that the Steamship Leviathan will visit Portland about the end of August or first week in September. The ship will cost \$804,202, or about \$1,000,080.

We beg to direct attention to Valentine & Co's notice of an agency for their express. Mr. Valentine is so favorably known here, that it is unnecessary to say more than that he is as attentive, punctual, and careful as ever.

The body of the late Jos. Veasy, Esq., of Calais, who was drowned three weeks ago, was found on Thursday last in the boom at Baring.

We have received from the New York publishers, Messrs. Leonard Scott & Co., the April number of this critical for April; the contents are: Annals of California. Theirs' History of the Consulate and the Empire.

The Railways of Great Britain. The works of the late E. A. Poe. The Speeches of Lord Brougham. Buckle's History of Civilization in England.

The Conquest of Oude. The second Derby Ministry. These articles are highly interesting and instructive, and will well repay an attentive perusal.

The number for June has been received from Mr. Sheaf of Eastport, it contains fourteen articles, together with "literary notices. The Autocrat of the Breakfast table, is as rich as its predecessors. The Catacombs of Rome, chapter 4, is instructive, and "What are we going to make?" is likewise an interesting article.

PETERSON'S COUNTERFEIT DETECTOR. We have received by mail, the June number of this useful paper. It contains a perfect list of all the counterfeit, broken banks, and rates of discount on bank notes, issued in the United States and Provinces, and is well got up. It contains a great deal of information on Trade, Specie, Stocks, Railroads, &c.

The price is \$1 monthly, or \$2 per annum semi-monthly.—Published by Peterson & Co., Philadelphia.

Rev. C. Hibbard, writing from Burmah to his father, says: I have used Perry's Vegetable Pain Killer for coughs, colds, summer complaints, lumbago, bruises, and for the stings of scorpions, with uniform success. We always keep it where we can put our hands on it, in the dark it need be. Sold by Odell & Turner.

EXPRESS NOTICE!

VALENTINE & CO'S EXPRESS will leave ST. ANDREWS, Robinson and Galois, every MONDAY and THURSDAY, FOR BOSTON and PORTLAND, every TUESDAY and FRIDAY, FOR ST. JOHN, N. B.

Returning leaves Boston and Portland every Monday and Thursday, and St. John same days. Money, Bales and Merchandise forwarded to all parts of the country. Goods of every description purchased at the lowest rates. All business transacted with promptness and dispatch. ODELL & TURNER, Agents for St. Andrews, June 1, 1858.

New Brunswick & Canada Railway and Land Company.

COMPANY'S OFFICES, St. Andrews, May 25, 1858.

REPRESENTATIONS having been made that it is of extreme importance to the Merchants, LUMBERERS, and indeed to ALL PERSONS connected with or engaged in business in the Upper Sections of this Province, and the State of Maine, to be assured as to the point to which the LINE will be opened this AUTUMN, as to the time when such opening will be made, and as to the rates of freight to be charged—

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, 1st.—That the Road will positively be opened for general traffic to the HOWLAND SETTLEMENT 20 MILES FROM WOODSTOCK.

2dly.—That such opening will take place as early in the Fall as practicable, but will certainly not be delayed beyond the beginning of October.

And 3dly.—That the RATES OF FREIGHT to and from St. Andrews to the HOWLAND SETTLEMENT will be—

For Dry Goods and all at about 20 cents per analogous articles } 100 lb. For Flour and all analogous articles } " 15 "

For manufactured LUMBER and TIMBER, for any distance not exceeding 20 miles 83 per cent, and 15 cents per car per mile additional, for all distances above 20 miles.

A car load of Boards or Deals is equal to about 3,000 feet B. M. " of Shingles to about 25,000.

At these rates therefore the charge on Deals will be about 15s per M., and on Shingles about 10s per M. Logs, Cordwood, Railway sleepers and Ships Masts, will come under the denomination of a "SPECIAL CLASS," and will be carried by agreement, at rates in proportion to the quantity or other circumstances attending their conveyance.

Full particulars as to the precise conditions and rates of freight will be published at an early day. Public Notice of the exact date of OPENING will be given as soon as practicable. JULIUS THOMPSON, Manager.

NEW GOODS.

The Subscribers have received per R. M. Steamship America and other late arrivals from Europe.

36 Bales and Cases SEASONABLE GOODS.

consisting of—SILKS, SATINS, Broie Antique, French, Belaires and Lanes, CROUHS, LUSTRES and LAWNS, BONNETS, Ribbons, FLOWERS and PARASOLS. Long, Square, and Filled S. H. W. L. S., BRILLIANTS, CINGHIA MS., Shetings, SHIRTINGS and LIVES, BLONDS, LACES and QUILTINGS, Carpets, Rugs, Table Covers, Hosiery & Gloves, BRIDAL TRIMMINGS, Cassimeres, DRESSINGS, Scotch and English TWEEDS, Coats, VESTINGS. A large assortment of READY MADE CLOTHING. HATS, Caps, Hosiery, &c. WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. ODELL & TURNER, St. Andrews, June 1, 1858.

Watches, Watches, Watches.

A. Y. PATERSON, WATCHMAKER AND JEWELER.

RESPECTFULLY informs the inhabitants of St. Andrews and the public generally, that he has removed his place of business from Calais, to the shop adjoining Dr. McTear's Dispensary, where he will be pleased to wait on all who may require his services in his profession. He also begs to intimate that he has an excellent apparatus for the process of taking AMBROTYPE LIKENESSES, and that he will devote a portion of his time to this business, and will ensure a first class likeness, at a moderate cost, and would request a call from those desiring one. Perfect satisfaction guaranteed to all customers. St. Andrews, June 1, 1858.

FRUIT, FRUIT.

JUST Received—Fresh Eleme FIGS, Oranges, Lemons, Peas and Cocoa Nuts, Northern Beans for planting, and—100 bushels boiled Yellow Meal from Boston. May 31, 1858. JAMES BOYD.

DEALS AND TIMBER.

250 M. DEALS, 120 Tons Birch TIMBER. Delivered at LEtang. Apply to JAMES W. STREET, June 1.

CONTRACTS.

For a STEAMER of 100 tons, will be received until Office, where plans and specifications may be had. A separate contract will also be framed the same, or both may be St. Andrews, May 24, 1858.

HAIR DRESSING AND SALOON.

The Subscriber, thankful for which he has received since he came; begs to announce that he has Mr. Berry's new building in Water street, which he will be happy to visit) require his services in the line of and hopes by attention and care to receive a continuance of custom with a cup, soap and brush he can have them on payment of 1s. May 26.

Spikes, Sheet Tin, &c.

By the "Elephant" from Liverpool 30 Bundles Stafford's sheet iron 30 Boxes best Glasgow tin plate 11 Hail 22 Best Sheet Lead. 3 Casks Whiting. 1 Barrel Oil, &c. JAMES May 26th, 1858.

STEAM, ST.

For Portland and the Steamer Eastern City Monday, 8 A. M. Returning Thursday, 8 A. M. Steamer Augusta leaves the City.

Returning Monday 8 A. M. Steamer Niagara arrives at Edinburgh, St. John, Perth and for all parts of Canada States, can be obtained of the Agent for steamers and Gran Charlotte Coun St. Andrews St. this day pursuant to notice of closing Directors for the following Directors we agreeably to the Act. G. D. Street J. W. Street H. H. Hotel Saml. T. G. T. T. Odell Daniel Gill Wilford P. G. D. ST.

Charlote Coun

At a meeting of the Board of Directors for the closing of the year, the following Directors we agreeably to the Act. G. D. Street J. W. Street H. H. Hotel Saml. T. G. T. T. Odell Daniel Gill Wilford P. G. D. ST.

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